Daily Worker

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OBSTACLE RACE

YOU may have noticed that two magazines of wide circulation—Colliers and Woman's Home Companion—announced over the weekend they are folding. Lack of advertising, they say.

This gives a clue to the meaning of DW fund drives. The average commercial newspaper depends on advertising for 70 to 80 percent of its total income. This advertising is denied to us today. Major corporations have specifically barred stores and agents selling their products from continuing to advertise here. Theatre agents are prohibited from placing ads in

PEGGY DENNIS
One of 800 Who Collected $25

the DW. What small commercial advertisers we had left recently have been intimidated by vigilante threats and FBI harassment.

And so our paper can publish only through the self-sacrificing contributions and efforts of our readers and supporters. These contributions now make up about half our total income, which is the same, of course, as our total outgo.

Such efforts of our readers as, for instance, Peggy Dennis yesterday who sent $25, with a note saying: "I collected this money in response to your appeal that 800 individual friends of the paper raise $25 to keep the D.W. alive. Whatever the shortcomings of the paper—and in my opinion these are many and serious—the D.W. and Worker must be sustained, improved, and enabled to play more effectively the vital and crusading role of which it is capable."

She is one of several who have answered the plea for 800 Worker subscribers, and others, to raise $25 so we can reach our $50,000 target by the year's tend. We need all of it badly. The $612 received over the weekend, we must confess, was far below what we had hoped for an needed. We hope it was simply a delay in the mails because of the Xmas rush.

In any case, if you have not yet made yourself a member of the 800 who will raise $25 each, we suggest you enroll now and get the money to us by next week. If you feel this is impossible join the growing group of readers which is sending us $10 Xmas gifts. We need these, too, this week and next. Would be rought if the staff had to do with payless holiday weeks.

A swell holiday greeting comes from a devoted supporter in Vermont who sends two $10 gifts with holiday greetings to the staff. They come from him and from a cousin living in a Pennsylvania town who is visiting him for the holidays. He has contributed to the drive before, too.

There is another fine holiday greeting from a devoted Virginia supporter of the paper, who has come to our aid often before. She sends $20, and writes she will present the receipt "to a friend for a Xmas gift certificate toward a free press, in a free country." Quite an idea, what?

There is also a fine note from a group of New York food workers who send $30, and write: "Thanks for your reminder of the 6th (booklets to subscribers). Enclosed is $30 from a group of food workers. Even though no longer in complete accord with all writings in the DW, we think there is NO—and we mean NO—other paper to take its place. In this period of discussion where would we be without our paper which dares print critiques of itself, regardless of who dissents."

The food workers look forward to an early end of dissension on the Left and make the highly important point that we've got to get down to brass tacks on the coming session of Congress and other vital problems before the people of our land!

There is a Merry Xmas and $20

(Continued on Page 7)

Received over the weekend	$ 612.75
Total to date	$30,728.27
Still to go	$19,271.73

Make all checks and money orders payable to Robert W. Dunn. Send all contributions to P. O. Box 231, Cooper Station, N. Y. C. 3, N. Y.; or bring to 35 E. 12th St., 8th floor. You can buy money orders or bank checks without revealing identity. Some contributions have been found in the dead letter files of the Gen'l Post Office because of failure to include "Cooper Station" in the address.

Ike and Nehru Begin Talks on World Problems

GETTYSBURG, Pa., Dec., 17.—President Eisenhower and Indian Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru began private conversations today on the glassed-in porch of the Eisenhower farmhouse. The President and his guest motored here from Washington this morning.

The two world leaders interrupted their conference at 11 a. m. for a lunch of speckled trout, mashed potatoes, carrots, baked custard and tea.

Immediately after lunch, Eisenhower and Nehru were driven from the fieldstone and brick farm house to the barns about 300 yards to the south.

They went first to main barn, where the President explained some of the breeding points of his herd of about 100 Aberdeen Angus cattle.

Nehru dined last night with Chief Justice Earl Warren. He will return to Washington from Gettysburg tomorrow and make a nationwide radio-TV address at 11:15 p.m. He will go to New York on Thursday and to Canada on Friday.

In a talk at an Indian Embassy reception yesterday, Nehru said that violence in Egypt and Hungary resulted from "external pressure and aggressioin." He said, "The countries of the world have to agree not to interfere with one another."

He also said he hopes Eisenhower will visit India. Referring to the recent Indian visit of the Chinese premier Chou En-lai, he described Chou as "a great leader of the other camp."

Nehru said his government is trying to act as a "bridge" between East and West in the cold war. He said "there is so much fear and jeolousy and violence in the world that it is good to have a bridge."

Nehru wants the U. S. recognize China and allow her to be admitted to the United Nations. Just before departing for this country, he conferred in India with Chou and will see Chou again on his return. Nehru told American correspondents in New Delhi last week that Chou "seemed to want to have better relations with the United States."

Some U. S. officials think the President might agree to relax some restrictions on trade with China.

The two leaders are expected

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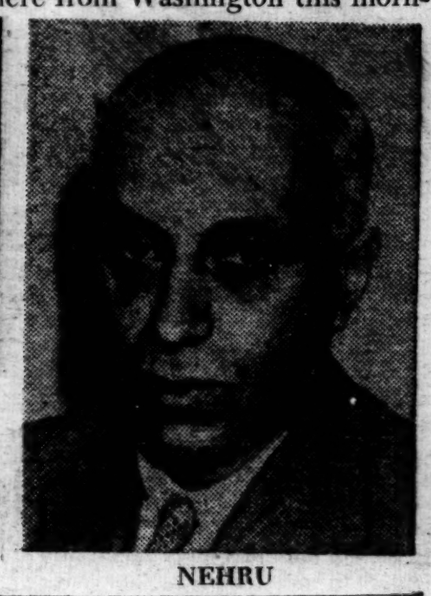
IKE



NEHRU

AFL-CIO Challenges GOP: Fight Filibuster

An editorial in the current weekly AFL-CIO News challenges the 47 Republican U. S. Senators to be present on January 3 to support moves to end anti-civil rights filibusters.

"If the Administration wants civil rights legislation," the editorial points out, "these Republicans can quickly demonstrate it by voting for the anti-filibuster revision of Rule 22."

The fact that, except on opening day, all motions to change the rule are subject to filibuster is stressed by the editorial, adding that an opening day debate can be closed by a majority vote.

The editorial also recalls that on opening day of the 83rd Congress in January, 1953, only four Republicans joined 17 Democrats in efforts at changing the rules. Southern Democrats will continue "hugging their filibuster power," the editorial predicts, with northern and western Democrats voting for change, adding:

"The absolute balance of power will be held by Republican Senators."

In an enthusiastic "Victory Rally" for Rep. Adam C. Powell (D-NY) held in Harlem's Abyssinia Baptist Church Sunday, a group of Negro ministers reaffirmed their decision to lead a March on Washington to

(Continued on Page 7)

15 DAYS LEFT

There are exactly 15 more days to get 49 Senators pledged to be present to support efforts to end filibusters when the U.S. Senate open Jan. 3.

So far there are only 11 Senators—seven Democrats and four Republicans—who have stood up to be counted. If civil rights legislation is to be given a chance to come to a vote in the 85th Congress, it will require just about three Senators a day from now to Jan. 3 to line up against the filibuster.

How do your two Senators stand on the issue?

POLAND AND USSR SIGN AGREEMENT ON TROOPS

WASAW, Dec. 17.—Poland and the Soviet Union signed an agreement tonight governing the "temporary stationing" of Soviet troops in this country.

A preliminary announcement said that "an agreement was signed at the Council of Ministers office between the Governments of the Polish People's Republic and the Soviet Union on Soviet troops temporary stationed in Poland."

The President of the Council of Minister is Premier Josef Cyrankiewicz.

Announcement of the signing came several hours after the sudden arrival in Warsaw of Soviet Foreign Minister Dmitri Shepilov and Soviet Defense Minister Marshal Georgi Zhukhov.

Shepilov and Zhukov signed ahe agreement for the Soviet Union. Polish Foreign Minister Adam Rapacki and Defense Minister Gen. Marian Spychalski signed for Poland.

N. Y. Official Sighs: Jersey Smoke Gets in Your Eyes

By HARRY RAYMOND

If smoke gets in your eyes anywhere within the 320 square miles of New York City, blame it on New Jersey. That's what Dr. Leonard Greenburg, Commissioner of the New York City Department of Air Pollution Control, suggested yesterday.

The good doctor testified at a hearing of the Interstate Sanitation Commission, which is investigating the air polution problem affecting New York and New Jersey.

Dr. Greenburg no doubt had a good point when he picked up the line from the old song: "Don't Blame It All on Broadway."

He discussed the problems of "prevailing winds" like and old sea captain.

If citizens in New York are choking daily on tons of soot—which the pollution doctors have properly called "condensed smoke" — Dr. Greenburg has the answer. He told the commission:

"The prevailing winds in this area are such that air pollution emanating from New Jersey is very frequently carried into New York City. For many years residents of New York City, particularly those of Staten Island and in the southerly and westerly portions of the Borough of Manhattan, have been disturbed and annoyed by the odors, dust and pollutants which have been brought to New York City from New Jersey."

Dr. Greenburg disclosed an old New York secret document. It was a letter written as far back as 1915, which he said "indicates the existence of complaints on this score." Why was it kept a secret that long?

Dr. Greenburg stood firm against the right of one state to send its smoke over another. But as a patriotic citizen of New York, he was mum about the soft coal smoke pouring out of the factories, apartments and other enterprise in the city's five boroughs.

He didn't make clear whether he was a states rights man or not. There was nothing in his testimony advocating civil war against Jersey.

But he stuck firm to the anti-Jersey point of view. He said his smoke detectives, who have been sniffing the New York City air from some time, have discovered

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Soviets Say China Must Enter If UN Council Is Expanded

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Dec. 17—Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Vasily V. Kuznetsov told the UN General Assembly today Russia would not support a proposal by Spain and 19 Latin-American countries to add two seats to the Security Council if the UN maintains its ban against the Chinese Peoples Republic.

The Latin-Americans sought to enlarge the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council because of the expanded UN membership, which will reach 80 with the admission of Japan tomorrow.

Kutznetsov also urged a seat in the Security Council for Eastern

KUZNETSOV

Europe if the Council is expanded.

Kuznetsov said the United States was seeking to transform the UN into a "club of like-minded countries."

He referred to the election of the Philippines to a one-year unexpired term on the Security Council in the seat reserved for Eastern Europe under a gentleman's agreement reached in London in 1946.

"It is high time," Kuznetsov said, "to put an end to the violation of the UN Charter and to restore the Chinese People's Republic to its rightful place. The time has come to transform the UN into a truly international organization."

Britain and France will ask the Assembly tomorrow to consider Egyptian treatment of their nationals unless they have assurances from Cairo that alleged maltreatment and expulsion will be ended.

Day by Day Report on Italian CP Congress

The following direct dispatches from the Rome congress of the Italian Communist party appeared last week in the London Daily Worker.

ROME, Tuesday.

THE Italian Communist Party worked out some of the essential principles of the Italian way to Socialism as early as 1944, but there are still "shadows" in its policy which need to be cleared up.

This was stated here at the Party's eighth congress by central committee member Fausto Gullo, in a critical reappraisal of past and present policy.

A lively discussion on Party renewal and the working-class struggle for an Italian way to Socialism went on all morning.

About the Hungarian events, Gullo said that there was "a complete detachment between the Hungarian Communists and their masses which increased their isolation."

He said that "while errors are denounced their correction is not made with the same emphasis."

Loud cheers greeted the Yugoslav delegate Peter Stambolich, member of the executive committee of the Yugoslav Communist League.

Stambolich said that "in the actual phase of struggle for Socialist development it is very important to have an exchange of opinions and points of view on a large group of questions which interest all the members of our Parties and through discussions and meetings facilitate a complete and reciprocal analysis of common problems."

Today it was "more than ever dangerous to divide workers' movements into teachers and pupils.

"The 20th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party spoke of the need of different ways to Socialism; but it must be admitted that today there are Communists who still accept with reservation this statement."

He also said that when the Yugoslav Communists criticized some manifestations of the contemporary workers' movement "they do not do that for lack of international solidarity or because they want to impose on others Yugoslav experience in the building of Socialism. They do that because they are worried that what happened in 1948 might happen again."

WORLD MEET PROPOSED

ROME, Wednesday.—An international meeting of Communist Parties "to re-examine the situation of workingclass internationalism in the light of past events" was suggested by John Gollan.

Senator Terracini, former President of the Italian Constitutional Assembly, spoke of the Italian way to Socialism, and in particular dealt with one of the main slogans of the congress, "for a democratic Government of the workingclasses."

He criticized the system of expelling members of the Party for political reasons. He also stressed the need for regular congresses.

Problems of the trade union movement were the main theme of the address of Giuseppe di Vittorio, general secretary of the Italian Confederation of Labor.

To stress the need to correct certain errors in time di Vittorio took the example of Hungary and the Poznan riots.

He said it was not only a case of fascist provocation, because a strengthening of the police system would have been enough to deal with that. There was also the question of errors, and the Communist Party must learn the lesson from the tragic events of this unhappy year.

"In Hungary the Party leaders persisted in errors until they provoked a catastrophe," he said.

Di Vittorio thought the Polish experience on the other hand could be considered positive.

He declared trade union unity was "a fundamental problem of democracy and of Italy."

Some of these fundamental questions were also the object of a deep analysis of the situation made by the representative of the Polish delegation, Comrade Morawski.

"We in Poland," he said, "are convinced that after the inevitable and temporary difficulties, this period will bring new and historic victories of our movement.

"It will strengthen the influence of our ideology and of our parties, will consolidate the unity of the nations of the Socialist camp based on sovereignty and equal rights, and will open the way to workingclass unity and the victory of the working class."

He said the Hungarian and Poznan events could not be "reduced simply to diversionary and provocative activities inspired from abroad."

Morawski also dealt with several of the problems of Polish reconstruction and with the question of the unity of Communist parties on the basis of "reciprocal independence and autonomy."

IMPERIALIST THREATS

ROME, Thursday.

The dangers of present imperialist threats to peace and of the capitalist drive to break up the Socialist world by exploiting its difficulties were stressed by Togliatti.

Summing up the five days discussion at the congress of the Italian Communist Party, the Party's general secretary said the present work of renovating the Party must be linked with vigilance to avoid mistakes.

The debate the congress had had was "highly positive" because "the deep and critical discussion has enriched and partly renewed the political line of the Party" even if some speeches had been too uncertain and vague.

Some of the delegates, who did not agree with the Party's line, he said, had been able at the congress freely to express their opinion and had helped to draft main documents for submission to congress.

"We do not want to hide the negative elements of our policy," he said, "but we must not have the illusion that new conditions open the way to automatic passage from capitalism to Socialism without the revolutionary struggle of the working class."

On the "dangerous operation" now developing from the capitalist side, he said: "It would be foolish if we ignored the threat and if all the Communists of the threatened countries were unable to see the danger and try to face it.

"The fact that there is a storm does not mean that, behind the storm clouds, the sun and the sky have disappeared. . . .

"This is not a crisis of destruction but of growth, and we know that every transformation can bring with it weaknesses and critical moments."

At this point Togliatti spoke of the "admirable action of the Polish comrades who have been able to find their way."

Again he stressed the need for mutual criticism between Communist Parties and rejected all sorts of "international factionalism." On the other hand the Italian Party could not criticize and be involved in everything that

(Continued on Page 7)

Soviet CP Heads Due to Meet Later

MOSCOW, Dec. 17.—A meeting of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee, expected to be held today, has been postponed at least three days and possibly until after the new year, sources reported. Unofficial sources had previously said the meeting was to take place today.

It was announced that Foreign Minister Dmitri Shepilov and Defense Minister Marshal Georgi Zhukov had flown to Warsaw to sign a new pact on the status of Russian troops in Poland. Both men are members of the central committee.

PHONE RATE HIKE ASKED ON BASIS OF NEW FIGURING

ALBANY, Dec. 17.—The New York Telephone Co. faces danger of "creeping deterioration" unless it is allowed a $55-million increase in its annual rates, Ralph W. Brown vice-president and general counsel said today in support of the company's petition for a re-hearing of a 1953 rate appeal.

Public Service Commissioner Spencer B. Eddy adjourned the hearing to Jan. 21.

Eddy described the case as "a pilot for the future" because the company is basing its appeal upon the reproduction value of its property instead of the original cost.

Brown said the increases sought would amount to 50 cents more a month for individual lines and 65 cents for party line phones and $1.50 for business telephones.

HUNGARY LIFE 'NORMAL,' SAYS MOSCOW RADIO

Moscow Radio reports yesterday said life had returned to "normal" in Hungary, and declared that reports to the contrary were "slanderous from beginning to end."

In Budapest, workers at the big Csepel Island Iron and Steel Works threatened a sitdown strike today to protest the government order to disband the Central Workers Council.

In the Belogjannis electric factory, workers have refused to return to their jobs in protest against the arrest of Sandor Racz and Sandor Bari, both top men of the Budapest Central Workers Council.

Radio Budapest said "police agents" were continuing the search for rebels in the Miskolc area. It said "several persons" had been arrested in Eger, capital of Hedes provinces, 25 miles west of Miskolc, and that one of the insurgents had been executed for taking up arms. Two others were sentenced to 18 years and to life for possession of illegal firearms.

The governemnt opened at least one theater with a patriotic play. The Budapest Opera Co. refused to perform on the ground that the nation was still in mourning.

The government yesterday stressed endorsement to the Soviet-Hungarian trade arrangements in effect before the disorders.

Newspapers cited the agreement covering the shipment of uranium from the Pecs mines to Russia as being "exceptionally favorable to Hungary" and said any trade pacts with western nations would be "harmful."

Posters put up by individuals on walls of buildings in Budapest yesterday suggested that Polish troops take over from the Russians "in the spirit and under the terms of the Warsaw Pact."

Poland, France in Trade Pact

WARSAW.—Poland and France have signed a trade agreement covering an exchange of goods during the next year of about 18 billion francs or the equivalent of some $51,000,000. The sum is double that of the previous agreement.

It was also announced that a British government trade delegation has arrived in Warsaw for talks on a long-term commercial agreement.

Steps are also under way for a new trade accord between Poland and the Chinese People's Republic. Preliminary conversations have been held in Peking and will be resumed in Warsaw shortly.

Lenin, Stalin Tomb to Stay in Red Square

MOSCOW, Dec. 17—Both Lenin and Stalin will continue to share the red and black marble tomb in Red Square which has been closed for repairs during the last two weeks, the newspaper Evening Moscow said today.

Shanghai-Japan Trade Up Sharply

SHANGHAI—The total amount of trade between Shanghai and Japan for the past 11 months this year has exceeded that of last year by 50 percent, it was announced by the head of Shanghai Port Administration.

A total of 132 Japanese merchant ships have so far this year anchored in Shanghai. They brought industrial products such as fertilizer, cement, rayon and bicycles, and took away a variety of goods including gypsum and rice.

Ask Airlift Aid Jews Fleeing Egypt

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17—The American Jewish Committee today urged the State Department to launch a "mercy airlift" to fly Jewish refugees from Egypt to this country.

Irving M. Engel, committee president, also urged that the U. S. call on the UN to send Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold to Egypt to investigate Egypt's mistreatment of the Jewish population.

Clerical Error

DORCHESTER, England, Dec. 17—Rev. Edward Brooks admitted today he made a mistake when he printed a picture of Marilyn Monroe in his parish magazine to illustrate the statement that "doctrine cannot be dull because it affects everybody, the pin-up girl as well as the parson."

"I thought the picture was of Diana Dors," Brooks said.

Un-Americans Back Anti-Semitic Remark

By AL RICHMOND

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 17.—A House Un-American subcommittee has left San Francisco but an aura of anti-Semitism lingers.

Before the Congressmen adjourned their hearings last week, they reinforced their silent assent to an anti-Semitic remark with expressed approval.

The remark had been made by John Caldwell, an anti-Comunist expert and a cooperative committee witness. Describing his bargain hunting for Chinese Communist literature in bookstores in Southeast Asia, Caldwell said: "In every case I was able to Jew the seller down."

Later Aubrey Grossman, Oakland attorney and a distinctly unfriendly witness, told the subcommittee that "as a Jew I was very much concerned with the anti-Semitic slur" and the failure of the committee to condemn it or expunge it from the record.

Chairman Clyde Doyle (D-Calif.) leaped to Caldwell's defense, describing him as a helpful witness who had given the committee valuable information.

"It was his statement of fact," said Doyle of Caldwell's testimony.

"The anti-Semitism was his statement of fact?" Grossman asked incredulously.

Rep. Harold Velde (R-Ill) intervened.

"The witness who appeared yesterday was a fine, patriotic American," Velde said. "He didn't take the Fifth Amendment."

"We know of no prejudice," Doyle said.

Grossman quoted Caldwell's remark.

"That's all right," said Doyle. "You do the same thing when you go shopping. That's not prejudice. That's been used historically. That's no insult to the Jewish race."

in shop and union

CHARLESTON, S. C.—Andrew J Biemiller, AFL-CIO legislative representative and chairman of the federation's staff committee on atomic energy, warned a conference here that it is time effective measures were taken to meet radiation perils to workers in the fast-developing atomic industry.

Niemiller told the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions, an organization of state and city compensation specialists, that six AFL-CIO unions have full-time representatives on the problems of safety in the industry for their members. But he warned that labor's efforts alone will not suffice. State laws must be amended, he emphasized. He asked, "Will the laws be adjusted quickly to meet the new problems of radiation or must we wait for tragedy to set the spark for revision?"

★

DENVER—The Atomic Workers Union supports the reduction of radiation exposure allowed atomic energy workers "as a gratifying response to this union's health and safety recommendations." Vice-president Elwood D. Swisher of the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers Union approved a two-thirds reduction announced under a new plan.

★

JAMESTOWN, N. D.—Labor and farm spokesmen, in a three-day conference, mapped a joint program. Present were representatives of the AFL-CIO, Railroad Brotherhoods and Farmers Union from a four-state area. A statement declared that workers and farmers have "very similar goals and find themselves today fighting common enemies."

★

WASHINGTON—The AFL-CIO Community Service Committee and American Red Cross Disaster Services have signed a new agreement defining the basis for cooperation in time of disaster, as in floods.

★

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Congressional leaders were requested by Auto Union, Local 1155, to investigate the union-busting tactics employed by Hayes Aircraft management. The union wired Senate and House leaders that the firm, working exclusively on government contracts, has been violating the union contract and refuses to take steps to settle grievances. It was at Hays Aircraft that a "labor" offshoot of the White Citizens Councils attempted to launch a decertification drive towards establishment of a segregated union.

★

"AMERICA'S NO. 1 HEEL" is wearing down, says the headline across AFL-CIO News, taking note of the continuing seven-month strike of 400 workers of the O'Sullivan Rubber Corp. The workers are receiving support from many of the area's union, among them a 2,000-member textile local of that area that voted a $1 dues raise for the purpose.

★

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. — Leo Perlis, AFL-CIO director of community service, told a conference of trade unionists here that the many separate collections for health purposes should be combined into one national health fund. He said "we should put the human body together and stop appealing for funds for heart, lungs, limbs separately."

★

THE WIRE SERVICE members of the American Newspaper Guild voted 675 to 576 for the establishment of a separate national local in the field. At present they are members of their respective area locals.

★

A CONFERENCE of the woolen locals of the Textile Workers Union of America to discuss contract issues and demands will be held in New York's Governor Clinton Hotel Jan. 5. The woolen pacts in most cases expire April-30.

★

THE AMALGAMATED Clothing Workers has named Edwin Gersh one of its veteran organizers, to direct an organizing drive in the men's and boys apparel trades in Puerto Rico. The union said it aims to eliminate "cut-throat competition" in the industry and establish living standards for the workers on the island.

★

RACINE, Wis.—An AFL-CIO Committee on Struck Goods brought labor unity to this town on the basis of boycotting products of the struck Kohler Co. Is efforts here, under the chairmanship of Albert Pearce, president of the Teamsters, blocked installation of scab plumbing equipment in buildings valued at $7.5 million.

★

RICHARD GRAY, president of the AFL-CIO Building Trades Department, is resting after a stroke suffered while at his desk in Washington. The 70-year old labor official was temporarily paralyzed on his right side.

★

WASHINGTON—Labor is warned to take a hand in State Legislatures in January on the tax issue. The AFL-CIO Economic Review predicts state and local taxes will be boosted. "The big question is" who will pay. "The rapid rise in state and local taxes is shifting more and more of the total tax burden to those least able to pay," the Review says.

★

MEAT CUTTERS LOCAL 342 in New York, with some 13,000 members, ends a three-day election today run by the Honest Ballot Association. An opposition slate ran against the incumbent administration headed by Max Block. Ballots will be counted tomorrow under the supervision of Joseph Belsky, an international vice-president. The opposition charges the Block administration with not holding union meetings or issuing financial reports, and declares opposition members have been threatened by business agents.

Open Trial in 5-Year Suit On Ga. College Jimcrow

ATLANTA, Dec. 17—The case of Horace Ward versus the University System of Georgia—one of the most persistent examples on record of a Negro's efforts to break the education color barrier finally came to trial today.

After six years of preliminaries, Ward went into Federal court still contending that he was denied admission to the University of Georgia Law School because of his race. The non-jury trial was before Judge Farnk Hooper.

The state maintained that Ward failed to comply with registration requirements set up for all prospective students and that he did not "exhaust administrative remedies" before filing suit.

The state arrayed its top legal talent, including Attorney General Eugene Cook, in an effort to defeat Ward.

The first witness called by Ward's lawyers was chairman Robert O. Arnold of the Regents of the University System of Georgia, who testified there is a state law against the admission of Negroes to any branch of the university, and said he would be guided by state statutes in regard to Ward or any other Negro applicants.

Walter N. Dana, director of admissions at the university, testified that the applications of all Negroes to state colleges are forwarded automatically to the office of the Chancellor of the University System in Atlanta.

Dana said the reason Ward's application was turned down at the University law school was that he did not graduate from an institution accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

Dana said the state now offers financial aid to Negro applicants which allows them to attend college in other states which have integrated schools.

Ward is now 29, is married and has a hitch in the Army behind him since he first wrote the university in 1950 for application blanks.

The NAACP is helping Ward with his suit.

SCHOLASTIC BACKGROUND

Ward attended public school in Lagrange, Ga., received a Liberal Arts degree from Morehouse College here and did graduate work in political science at Atlanta University, both Negro institutions. He has been teaching in a Negro College in Alabama.

Georgia has among the South's worst segregation laws, including one that automatically withdraws state funds from any institution that admits a Negro.

Negroes now attend state colleges at the undergraduate level in Arkansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, North Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia. More than 500 are enrolled in those states.

After Ward applied at the Georgia Law School, entry requirements were stiffened for everyone. Ward contends it was done to keep him out, but the university says it was because of a protest by the American Bar Association that it was "too easy" to get into the law school.

Applicants now must provide proof of good character and education background, pass an aptitude test and furnish a list of credits from a member institution of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. Neither Morehouse nor Atlanta University are members.

In his suit, filed in the summer of 1952, Ward said the university was trying to block him because of his race and that he should not be required to take any test or abide by other rules that were not in force when he applied.

In 1953 Ward was inducted into the Army. When he resumed his case after his discharge, the university faced him with a long-standing rule that all applications pending at the time of a call to military duty must be started over again.

Starting from scratch, Ward would be faced with still another barrier, a requirement that applicants be "recommended" by two alumni and the county ordinary (judge) or by a third alumnus, in lieu of the ordinary, who must be picked by the alumni association of the entering institution.

STEEL UNION'S ELECTION FIGHT GROWS SHARPER

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 17. — Although United Steelworkers tellers are still tabulating nominations from the union's 2,700 locals, the campaign struggle for officers' election next February is getting into full swing with na holds barred.

The forces of president David McDonald readily admit that the rank and file slate for top officers headed by Don Rarick for the presidency of the 1,200,000-member union will get the minimum of 40 local nominations required to get on the ballot.

The rebellion in the union broke out with a protest over the recent convention hike in dues from $3 to $5 monthly. But the program seems to be widening now, with Paul Hibert, the group's candidate for District 15 director, declaring the object is "return control of the machinery of the union to the rank and file."

The nominations deadline ended Friday, but the tellers have eight more days in which to notify the candidates who have been nominated. The campaign fire has already surpassed the heat of last year's hotly-contested race for the vice-presidency.

The Rarick forces have charged the administration with "misuse" of union funds for election purposes; "storm-trooper" tactics in some locals where nomination of rebel candidates was blocked. The McDonald administration is holding the club of expulsion over the heads of opponents.

Hilbert called for impartial observers in the ballot count next February. He lost the race last time by the small margin of only 700 votes.

"We're fighting our own money," said Hilbert. "Employes of the McDonald-dominated international office are seeking to maintain control of our local unions by storm-trooper tactics.

"District directors and international representatives are being used to intimidate the members. They draw a full day's pay plus unlimited expenses to do this. This is misuse of union funds."

IKE REPORTED PLANNING NEW T-H STRIKE CURBS

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The Eisenhower Administration is reported drafting new strike curbs as amendments to the Taft-Hartley Law for submissiion to Congress in January.

The proposals, still not finalized, are to be included in a package of amendments, some of them purporting to carry out the President's 1952 "liberalization" promises.

Unofficial reports also say there will be no recommendation to repeal the much protested Section 14 (b) of the T-H law that gave the green light to harsher state "right-to-work" laws banning the union shop.

Secretary of Labor James Mitchell has in recent weeks been meeting employer and labor groups on proposals his department is to prepare, but, as in the past, the Commerce Department has a higher authority on the final proposals to be submitted.

It is reported that advisers to the President on labor matters want to make the strike emergency injunction procedure more "flexible" to give the Administration more power to use injunctions to end strikes. At present the law enables the government to hold off or end a strike for a maximum of 80 days "cooloff." In practice it was found unions wait out the period and the strike is renewed. Proposals would set up a system of "staggering" the 80 days over a longer stretch.

The last time the Administration submitted proposals for T-H changes, the leaders of the AFL and CIO denounced them as in effect worsening the law. But at that time there was no move to make the injunction provision harsher.

One of the proposals of the President to bring "justice" on the non-Communist affidavit is to require empoyers also to sign.

Magazines Bar Employes' Effort To Keep Going

Employes of Collier's and the Woman's Home Companion magazines tried desperately to save the magazines before they were suspended last Friday but were turned down when they asked for a two-week reprieve to raise the $10 million in needed capital, a spokesman said Sunday night.

The spokesman, representing a committee established to negotiate for severance pay for the dismissed employes, said the Crowell-Collier executive committee chairman, J. Patrick Lannan, rejected the plea, saying the firm needed $2 million in cash right away.

"During the last six days the magazines were in business," the spokesman said, " the advertising staff went out and sold $2 million worth of advertising for next year."

Immigrant Freed Pending Appeal of Ban

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The U.S. Supreme Court ruled unanimously today that immigrants barred from residing in America may appeal the exclusion order while free on parole.

The opinion was written by Justicbe Tom C. Clark.

The issue arose in connection with the entry into the U.S. at San Francisco in 1947 of Tom We Shung, a Chinese, who claimed to be the blood son of an American citizen. He is living in New York contesting a ruling that would deny him residence in this country.

SPEAK YOUR PIECE

Can't Defend Aggression

CLEVELAND.

Editor, Daily Worker:

I've just finished reading Lester Rodney's article on the situation in Hungary. Rodney has written the most sober article to date on this situation, in my opinion. His honest conclusions and facts are more of what we need in these times of struggle.

In our section of the Communist Party there are heated discussions in progress. But with all the apologizing for the Soviet Union's action in Hungary, I, and many others here, cannot be convinced that a grave error can be termed "protection."

Since I work in a shop, I agree with Rodney that you can't force workers to agree with our Marxist belief. In the shop here, or in Hungary or Poland, or anywhere, workers must come to understand the fight for socialism and peace in their own way, By struggle and reason.

How can I defend an act of aggression to my fellow workers? I can't and won't even though the Soviet Union is involved. We have never thrown out the Marxist theory of "self determination." Why should we do so now.

Let the Soviet leaders own up to their mistakes.

Let them remove their troops.

Otherwise it will be many years before the Hungarian people will ever trust the Soviet Union.

Again I would like to say that was an excellent article, Mr. Rodney. We need more such people. I for one would like to see Mr. Rodney in the national leadership of the Party.

—Cleveland Auto Worker.

• • •

Fascist Menace

Editor, Daily Worker:

Lester Rodney prefers to believe that Hungary wasn't on the verge of becoming a nation of Fascists.

The murder and hangings of Communists and progressives, bookburnings, harassment of Jews, the secret influx across the Austrian border; Nagy's invitation to the embrace of fascism, Mindszenty, into the government, that is fascism everytime,

Rodney seems to think that if the S. U. made a mistake once then they'll always make mistakes. That is not logic.

Anyone who knows can point out where the S. U. has chosen the correct path in 10,000 instances.

It was the duty of the Red troops to march into Hungary, it was their duty for the Soviet Union, for the other Socialist countries, for Hungary itself, for the peace of the world.

The capitalist countries are trying desperately to again encircle the S. U. with hostile countries and atomic bomb bases. They are trying to subvert the Socialist countries. One of their weapons is the splitting of the progressive movement.

Rodney says, "It is only their country after all"; so was Germany under Hitler, "only their country after all" but the USSR and the U.S. marched in. Yes, we know Germany made war, but now the Soviet Union acted to prevent war.

Hitler had a strong base among the workers, using anti-Semitism, Nordic "superiority", the red "menace," etc.

Fascism in Hungary likewise had a strong if not stronger base among the workers. They used the powerful tool of reactionary religion plus the other trademarks of fascism, including ultra nationalism.

You don't destroy fascism from minds so controlled in 11 years, especially where mistakes were made.

Rodney goes on to say "certainly the elements of facism were in the Hungarian situation."

Well, the elements of fascism were not only there, but ready to take over completely.

He mentions "a non-talkable line."

"Is it not thought-provoking," he asks, "that those who oppose the Daily Worker's editorial on Hungary will not go to any American outside of the Communist Party with their line?"

The gist of this is that we must have a rosy cozy line acceptable to anybody.

People's temper and attitudes to a great extent may go along with the newspaper hysteria of the moment. We are in the midst of that made-to-order psychology now. Remember "Poor Little Finland", when the British built the Mannerheim line.

Is a "talkable line" one that must agree with the temper of the times?

Is it one that must agree with manufacturers of this hysteria?

"Go to any American with their line?" What did the progressives do when the "Poor Little Finland hysteria" was in effect?

Twists and curves are proper to the sport of baseball, but they are not right on the road of reality.

He names a few people who left the party; what about the thousands that have stayed in? Furthermore, a person leaving the party for one disagreement is better out.

A.L.

• • •

Discussion Held Sidetracked

Editor, Daily Worker:

I have been a reader of the Worker of 20 years—a subscriber to the Daily for almost as long, and a frequent contributor to your fund appeals. The last contribution was about three weeks ago.

I must admit that I am seriously disappointed in your paper for the first time. After initiating a much needed discussion of the status of the Socialist movement in the United States—you seem to have drawn a curtain on the subject and on discussion of the Resolution of the National Committee of the CP. You seem to have become bogged down again in the rightness or wrongness of the Soviet Union. This time in regard to Hungary,

The time is past when the Soviet Union is—or should be—the keystone of the world Socialist movement. The S. U. is a going concern, one of many Socialist states. As such, it is liable to do both wise and unwise acts.

As American Socialists it is not our province to get overly involved in the power politics of even Socialist states. We can make our contribution to world Socialism only by unlocking the forces of Socialism here in the United States.

A few months of discussion will not lay the foundations of the Socialist movement of the future, so let's stick to the task until it is accomplished.

Unless The Worker applies itself seriously to this revitalizing of American socialism, it cannot expect, or deserve, the continued support necessary to keep it going.

—GORDON M. MONROE

Discussion Which Doesn't Discuss

Editor, Daily Worker:

I have sent the following letter to the editors of Party Voice, published by the New York State Communist Party. I believe the letter will be of interest to readers of the Daily Worker:

Editors of Party Voice: The December issue (No. 8) of PV carries an article by Al Lannon in which the following paragraph occurs:

"I believe that the position taken by our Party leadership on the events in Hungary and Israel and their endorsement of the ANTI-SOVIET, ANTI-SOCIALIST POLICY OF THE EDITORS OF THE DAILY WORKER, have raised very sharply the question of the ideological corruption of this leadership." (My emphasis—A.M.)

The majority of the party leadership is "corrupt"—according to Lannon, because it supports the policy of the Daily Worker editors, which in turn is "anti-Soviet" and "anti-Socialist." The reader will notice that not once in Lannon's entire article does he quote a single sentence, phrase or word from the Daily Worker on which to base this slander.

This method, which passes for discussion, can only be designed to stop any examination of past policies of the party particularly of the last ten years. Lannon is here only carrying to its logical extreme the method inaugurated at the outset of the present discussion by a minority of the National Committee of the Party, beginning with the national chairman.

For seven years these leaders supported and helped carry through the excommunication of Tito as a "fascist." They have yet to admit and explain their own participation in this colossal blunder. Meanwhile, the very least they could do would be to think twice before proceeding to read still more people out of the Marxist movement.

ALAN MAX.

• • •

Class Position On Civil Liberties

Editor, Daily Worker:

The issue of civil liberties has been debated with some heat and—I believe—rather abstractly. What should be the position of the Communist Party on this issue? The issue needs more perspective. First and foremost. I think we would all agree that we should have a class position. Let us now examine some aspects of this.

Should we belittle our bourgeois democratic rights? Of course not. On the contrary, it is an obligation and necessity to fight to maintain and extend them. Having said this, however, is not enough.

We must set our sights classwise and argue that under a socialist society it becomes possible to go far beyond the restrictions imposed by bourgeois democracy in the matter of civil liberties.

But I do not think that this means that the workingclass and its allies, having come to socialism through sharp class struggles against the monopolies, will then allow any and all civil liberties to the enemy of our people. This is no simple conjecture.

Let us get down to cases. Any trade unionist—and this includes all wings of the trade union leadership—will tell you that when they are organizing a shop and the boss or company issues a letter—or the foremen go around telling the workers that they should vote against the union in the coming NLRB election—the union considers this an unfair labor practice that should be prohibited. In fact, before Eisenhower's appointments to the present Labor Board this procedure was prohibited by the previous Board. No union considers that the boss is entitled to that kind of civil liberties.

Let us not be so fast with our pens and glib with our tongues to promise "all things to all men."

Let us remember, the workingclass and its allies have some things to say on this subject and they should be consulted at the time and place the situation arises.

This is the first attempt at writing a letter to you in the 20 years I've read and supported the paper.—Herman Klein.

• • •

Regular Editorials Held Unnecessary

DETROIT

Editor, Daily Worker:

As the London Daily Worker refused to publish the eyewitness reports of their own correspondent in Hungary, and as we all complain of lack of facts, why can't our paper get these reports and publish them?

Another suggestion for the paper: Why have regular editorials? I read the paper pretty thoroughly, but as with my other daily paper, I don't find the editorials worth my time. I think the position of the paper is made sufficiently clear through the handling of news items and through feature writers, and except in the case of issues where the position of the paper must be distinguished from that of individual staff or other writers, where it is urgent to organize some action, or to clarify something that is particularly complicated.

Editorials should not be written routinely to fill a certain space. Then more space can be given to news and features.

This doesn't mean that every news article should be an editorial. Rather, if our position is grounded on facts, then the facts can be allowed to speak for themselves. That is the secret of objective reporting which still makes a point.

I think the paper is doing a pretty good job and is improving. Lester Rodney's series from Clinton is excellent, and his statement in the Hungary discussion was a landmark. Virginia Gardner's work on Strontium-90 is very good.

You still have much to learn from the National Guardian and the Nation about objective, readable and effective journalism.

At present the Daily Worker is the source of leadership for our section of the Left. The Hungary discussion has revealed more clearly than anything else a crisis in the CP leadership, when comrades like Dennis, Foster, Ben Davis, Allen, and even Aptheker, veteran leaders and scholars, are not leading but attempting to hold back the movement for fear it is moving too fast and too far; grimly defending their position, as it seems, behind a barricade of phrases and formulas, in which there is no vitality, no creativity, no sensitivity—these qualities are found in "Speak Your Piece" and in the Lester Rodney article.

The danger which these leaders fear is the lesser danger; but the danger of new Hungaries is really hair-raising. And in order to forestall such dangers, all we have to offer is our alertness to warn the comrades of these countries, for there is evidently a lot of corruption and rigidity in the socialist parties and governments.

I hope you will be able to take up the Lifeliner idea again soon.

DETROIT READER

Collision Of Two Paths

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

When "Lillian Gates Answers Benjamin Davis," as the Dec. 7 headline enlightened us, it struck me that the former failed to pursue a fertile field of ideas opened up by the latter.

In my opinion, Ben Davis contributed new and much-needed thinking concerning this reaction, echoes of which reverberate through our movement. Alan Max's "Hungary, Oct. 24" article was its epitome; and Les Rodney's its more complete popularization. Certainly current happenings (as of Dec. 12) add to the difficulties of lessening its impact. So I can't help but feel that Mr. Davis' superlative expressions toward such ideology overshadowed, and detracted from, his really basic clarity.

Toward Mrs. Gates' letters, I am critical especially of political content. However, remembering that her single discussion article dealt exclusively with the problem of "approach," I felt that here too she failed to set a good example.

For instance, she charges that the Davis letter "seriously distorts" her main point. To me the word "distorts" implies an elements of deliberations. If she he said "misunderstands," then she would have avoided the invective tone.

Even if Davis didn't recite chapter and verse; I think that he seized upon a certain subjective thinking well deserving the correction that he supplied by pointing out analogies in American life.

Now I want to advance an idea of my own, prompted by Mrs. Gates' comment that "the very existence of capitalism is responsible for all the weaknesses of Socialism." Such a generalization, she wisely notes, is not self-criticism because it leaves out the "specific features."

"And in the Hungarian situation," she is quoted as saying ungrammatically," 'the specific features were that the tragic outcome there were rooted in the errors." She thus opposes the view of James Allen, who places first responsibility on the threat of counter-revolution encouraged by Washington. Isn't there a possible reconciliation of these two positions?

To start off my idea, I must give one more quote. Alan Max summed up Nov. 29 by saying: "It was no quirk of fate that the Soviet guns pointed in the wrong direction on Oct. 24. This was only a tragic climax of an eight years policy of errors."

"Quirk of fate" in materialistic language means "accident." But how do we define "accident?" I recall a dialectical definition that I think has bearing on this subject. It goes something like this: An accident is what happens when there is a meeting of two previously separate paths, the direction of each of which was inherently pre-determined!

The "specific factors" leading up to the Hungarian situation followed two paths: the imperialist path and the Socialist path, both with inner-motivated features of their own; and yet not separated from each other's influence.

Both paths had the heaviest, most explosive traffic. Which was the main highway and which the by-road needn't alter the extent of the ensuing collision. But the repair could take place on BOTH paths SIMULTANEOUSLY!

—GERTRUDE KOWAL

Daily Worker

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HUNGARY'S WELFARE

RARELY HAS there been so much activity in our country presumably concerning the welfare of another country as is now going on in connection with Hungary. Rarely has there been so much organizational work, so many speeches made, so many editorials written—with even a special trip by the vice-president himself.

Certainly nothing like it was seen when the Republican government of Spain was being overthrown by Franco—or when the New Deal-type of government of Guatemala was being violently overthrown under the auspices of the United Fruit Co.—or when force and violence have been used against the Negro people in the South.

The most reactionary forces in the country are shedding tears for the very real plight of the Hungarian people. In fact, they are the ones who seem to want to "do most" for Hungary—including such proposals as Senator McCarthy's to bomb the railway stations in that country.

Whatever one thinks of the actual situation in Hungary, it is clear that all is not what it seems in the campaign here which purports to seek to help the Hungarian people.

No doubt it was considerations like this that made 13 mainly Asian-African countries in the UN assembly abstain from the condemnation of the Soviet Union. These countries included India, Afganistan, Cambodia, Egypt, Indonesia, Jordan, Morocco, Saudi-Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Yemen (also Yugoslavia and Finland). It was not lost on these countries that the condemnation resolution was unprecedented in Assembly history and that among its prime movers were the very invaders of Egypt.

Most Americans are entirely sincere in wanting to help the Hungarian people in their tragic situation. But it appears that this sincere desire is being drawn upon not to help Hungary but to increase the tensions of the Cold War all over again. This could be of no help either to the Hungarian people or to the American people.

The Cold Warriors are successfully exploiting a situation in Hungary which does not appear to have improved in recent weeks but, if anything, to have been deteriorating. As the Open Letter of the National Committee of the Communist Party of Nov. 20 said:

". . . the use of troops by the Soviet Union in Hungary cannot, of course, solve the basic problems involved. Within Hungary the solution lies in correcting the mistakes of the past, in carrying through in practice the program announced by the Kadar government and in developing a broader government based on the needs and desires of the Hungarian people."

These steps are even more urgent now—especially with the estrangement between the government and the Workers Councils.

It is apparent, we believe, whatever one feels about the justification or lack of justification for the Soviet intervention, that the workers of Hungary were striking against the Kadar regime because they consider it has failed not only to meet their demands, but even to carry out the professed aim of the government itself—to correct the evil legacy of Stalinist repression and violation of sovereignty.

Apart from whatever may be best for the Soviet Union and the Kadar government to do, the responsibility of all Americans sincerely concerned with the democracy and national independence of Hungary and with world peace is clear. It is not to follow in the wake of the Knowlands, Eastlands and McCarthys and other pro-war forces. On the contrary, it is to seek a quite different course of action, such as proposed in the Communist Party's Open Letter:

- An end to such instruments of subversion and incitement as Radio Free Europe, Project X of the Central Intelligence Agency and similar agencies.
- A new summit conference to tackle afresh the root question of the cold war; the dissolution of all military blocs, the simultaneous withdrawal of all military forces from all foreign lands, as the Soviet Union has often proposed and as many here are proposing, and the closing of all military bases on foreign soil.
- Widespread support of the efforts by relief agencies cooperating with the UN and the Hungarian government to assist the people of Hungary.

Such a program of action would do most, in our opinion, to ease world tensions rather than increase them. It would bring a durable peace closer.

Questions and Answers About The Senate Filibuster Rule

(We are reprinting the following questions and answers on the fight against the Senate filibuster from the weekend Worker at the request of many readers.)

* * *

By ABNER W. BERRY

A NUMBER of readers have suggested that we do an explanation in detail of Rules 22 of the U.S. Senate, how and when it has been amended and what is the meaning of the present fight to change the rule. It is my opinion that the best way to do this is by way of questions and answers. So here goes:

★

Q. When did the problem arise of dealing with unlimited debate in the U.S. Senate?

A. In 1917 after a filibuster killed a bill, sponsored by the Woodrow Wilson administration, to arm merchant ships. On March 3, 1917, 33 Senators, representing both parties and including all of the influential Southern Bloc leaders, signed the following covenant:

"We, the undersigned, hereby mutually covenant and agree to cooperate with each other in compelling such changes in the rules of the Senate as to terminate successful filibustering and enable the majority to fix an hour for disposing of any bill or question subject to the rule of one hour to each Senator for discussion before or after the hours is fixed. This agreement to go into effect March 5, 1917."

Q. What were the provisions of the rule adopted as a result of this covenant?

A. A Senate resolution adopting Senate Rule 22 was passed with 88 Senators voting "Yes." The new rule provided that debate could be limited, as promised in the covenant after a motion, filed by at least 16 Senators, was passed if it was supported by two-thirds of the Senators present and voting. However, the language of the resolution adopted did not specify that debate could be limited on—

- **Motion to amend the Senate Journal or**
- **Motion to proceed to consideration of a bill.**

★

Q. When were these loopholes discovered?

A. On Nov. 28, 1922, a day after Sen. Samuel Shortridge (R-Cal) had moved to proceed to consideration of Senate Resolution 13 (the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill). On that occasion Sen. Pat Harrison (D-Miss), before there was time to debate the bill and before it became Senate unfinished business, moved to amend the Senate Journal. After more than a week of filibustering on the Harrison motion, Sen. Henry Cabot Lodge, then Republican leader, announced there would be no further effort on the Dyer bill.

★

Q. Have there been any successful attempts to impose limitation of debate under Rule 22?

A. Yes. Out of 19 attempts to break filibusters, four have been successful:

- **Adoption of the Versailles Peace Treaty by a 78 to 16 vote in 1919.**
- **Endorsement of the World Court by 68 to 26, in 1926.**
- **The Branch Banking Bill by 65 to 18 in 1927.**
- **Bill creating a Customs and Prohibition Bureau in 1927.**

★

Q. How many times have civil rights bills been killed in filibuster?

A. Five times. These were:

- **The anti-lynching bill of 1922 and again in 1937.**
- **The anti-poll tax bill.**
- **The FEPC bill in 1946.**
- **The civil rights bills of 1890.**

★

Q. When was the first time since 1917, when Rule 22 was adopted that new attempts were made to change the rules?

A. In 1949 when there was a bi-partisan agreement with the Democratic Senate Leader Scott Lucas, of Illinois, joined by the Republican Leader Kenneth Wherry of Nebraska, in support of the Wherry-Hayden measure known as Senate Resolution 15. Sen. Carl Hayden, the co-sponsor of the resolution being a Democrat from Arizona.

Q. What changes were attempted?

A. As originally introduced the Wherry-Hayden resolution would have made it possible to impose cloture after a motion signed by 16 Senators was supported by two-thirds of those present and voting. It differed from the old Rule 22, in that it made all motions, including motions to amend the Senate Journal subject to cloture.

Operating under Rule 22, the Dixiecrats were able to filibuster the resolution for nearly three weeks, from Feb. 28 to March 17, 1949.

★

Q. Who were in support of the resolution?

A. President Truman (who incidentally favored a majority vote of Senators present and voting to impose cloture) the Republican and Democratic leadership who controlled the overwhelming majority of the Senate. Only Senators from the Deep South, excluding Sens. Claude Pepper (D-Fla) and Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn), filibustered.

Q. What was the outcome?

A. On Sunday, March 13, 1949, Wherry met with a group of Southern Senators, led by Sen. Richard Russell of Georgia, to work out a "compromise" for ending the filibuster. The "compromise" written by Russell and supported by the entire Dixiecrat bloc plus the main body of the Senate Republican still further weakened Rule 22 as a cure for filibusters. While it plugged up the loopholes concerning amendments to the Senate Journal and motions to proceed to consideration of bills, it had the following provisions:

- **Requirement of a two-thirds constitutional majority (64) in support of a cloture motion.**
- **Exemption of any motion to change the rules from cloture.**

Since 49 Senators make a Senate quorum, cloture can be defeated by the simple expedient of having a number of Senators absent themselves from the floor, leaving just enough present, below 64 to conduct business. It was charged that the Republicans and Dixiecrats made a "gentleman's agreement" to use just such devices to prevent any limitation of debate on civil rights issues.

★

Q. What other attempts have been made to change the rules?

A. A group of Senators moved in 1953 at the opening of the 83rd Congress to change Rule 22, but they were up against the same Republican-Dixiecrat coalition which had defeated the efforts in 1949. Only 17 Senators supported the motion. There was no support from the leadership of either party, nor from President Eisenhower.

Q. What is necessary for changing the rules in the upcoming 85th Congress as proposed by a group of Democrats and Republican liberals?

A. It is imperative that the move have the support of the majority and minority leaders, of the President and the Vice-President, as the presiding officer of the Senate. Such support is necessary, since it will not be possible to break the certain filibuster without bi-partisan agreement beforehand that continuous sessions will be held to break it.

And it is just as imperative that the Vice-President support the move by recognizing on opening day the Senator who will move to change the rules.

The Republicans, no less than the Democrats have responsibility for breaking the filibuster, since it was under the leadership, as Sen. Wherry boasted on March 17, 1949, that the present rule permitting filibusters on motions to change the rules was adopted.

THE YOUTH QUESTION

Editor, Daily Worker:

The letter from the National Committee accompanying the Draft Resolution refers to the omission from the Resolution of any significant mention of several questions. One of these necessarily omitted questions as that of the analysis of the past, present and future of the Youth question in our country.

The word "necessarily" is used advisedly. We recognize the enormity of each of the questions omitted and feel that it would take a great deal of work and discussion to undertake such an analysis.

But that such an analysis is necessary and urgent is an obvious truth. For where does the future of the left movement arise, but from the ranks of the youth of today.

However, these are not times to reformulate old cliches about the "future of the country" and "fresh ideas" and "new blood", etc. The kind of estimate needed today should reflect the whole new experiences of today's youth—different from those of the 30's, different from the youth of World War II days,—products of years of cold war, relatively high employment, new educational opportunities, for Negro youth, etc., etc., etc. For this question, as in all the others, the Communist Party must undertake the most thorough analysis, estimate and program.

Because of this necessity, and because it was felt that the Party could not be expected to do this without the very active participation of the Party youth themselves, and because Party Youth alone cannot undertake such a full estimate, it is vitally important for EVERY Communist to speak out on it, but especially the youth themselves.

Further—although the largest single group of new recruits to the Party in the past 10 years was among the Youth, facts today show that among this section there is at present a very high disorganization in the Party. Whole groups of Party youth have not been in a Party club for many years—many new recruits have never participated in a Communist Party meeting—many youth in leading positions in the youth movement have received no leadership, guidance or paid dues to the C.P. in lo these many years.

The Party Youth in Manhattan, recognizing all of the foregoing, undertook to organize themselves into a Party Section (with the approval and agreement of our County Committee) for at least the period between now and the National Convention, to insure the participation of Party Youth in the discussions

(Continued on Page 7)

Movies, TV and...

by david platt

THE MAIL BAG

Dear Dave,

In your thoughtful remarks about the Soviet film director Alexander Dovjenko who died several weeks ago you forgot to mention his twenty-year old film 'Frontier' which I regard as one of the most beautiful of all Russian films. —J.C., New York

(Don't know how I overlooked this masterpiece by Dovjenko.)

★

Dear Dave,

Enclosed is another review of a just-published and important book by an American professor. You will be interested to know that the reviews in the Daily Worker have so far brought me three very warm letters from professors whose works were commented upon. One just arrived from the head of a department thanking me for a review that was "both discriminating and understanding". Kindest regards,

—Herbert Aptheker

★

Editor, Feature Section,

May I express my annoyance at the recent letter in the feature section by R.G.

He "protests" the reviews of O'Neill's Long Day's Journey Into Night and Rattigan's Separate Tables by Raymond and Platt because they "refrained from a partisan, class conscious, Marxist analysis, one that examines a work of art from the point of view of exposing the ulcers of capitalism and raising the level of social understanding of people." And he ends by saying: "What we have here is the liquidation of dialectical Marxist criticism on the cultural page of The Worker".

Note that R.G. "protests" the reviews. Far be it from him to attempt to persuade or argue his points with the reviewers in a friendly fashion. He must destroy with a phrase.

It would seem that the spirit of debate and controversy is alien to R.G.

Whether one disagrees with them or not, Platt and Raymond cannot be accused of flinging phrases around. Both write to be understood.

As one who has been following their work for some years, I say the only thing that is being liquidated in the feature section is dogmatism, jargon, 'lifeitselfmanship'.

—A.N., Brooklyn

★

Editor, Feature Section,

In all the talk about how we failed, and where we failed as progressives, there is almost not one word about our cultural weakness.

A few years ago we had, New Playwrights; Peoples Drama, The Jefferson School Drama group, and a couple of smaller groups. Today nothing.

Last week I attended a meeting where some of the oldest and most experienced hands in Social Theatre gathered to discuss our contemporary crisis. The question, "Is cultural activity as essential as political activity in winning the battle for men's minds?"

Live drama, the theatre, is the most potent, and the most practical of the arts today. Potent because it is intimate, direct, alive, and offers more freedom than any other art form. Practical because it can be mounted by a very small group on a relatively small budget.

It is obvious by now that the resurgence of life on Broadway, and especially off-Broadway in the last two years points to a qualitative change in people's interest in live drama. I think it is due to the boredom of television's old films, superficial stories, and corny comedians. The local movie house offers more of same, with rare exceptions.

One of the great weaknesses of the Draft Resolution of the C.P. is its sad omission of even a single line concerning culture. I say that now is the time . . . now that our Party is in a transition period, to stir up a revival of interest in the theatre. I predict that the response will be astonishingly good, and I along with hundreds and thousands of others will be looking forward to a series or articles, forums, readings, and eventually the real thing; the wonderful, living, realistic dramas that portray our hard-working, laughing, dreaming, brothers and sisters of the working and middle class. Sincerely,

—Babenf

Japanese-Americans Resent Saturday Evening Post Slur

By PHILIP CONNELLY

LOS ANGELES.—An attack on American-born citizens of Japanese ancestry in an editorial of The Saturday Evening Post brought quick rebuttal from leading Nisei in all parts of the U.S.

Most outspoken in his reply was editor Harry Honda of The Pacific Citizen, published at Los Angeles as the official voice of the Japanese American Citizens League.

Honda pointed out it was becoming a habit of national magazines of mass circulation to aim unjustified barbs at Japanese-Americans.

Early this year, he recalled, Newsweek Magazine published a "letter from Lincoln Yamamoto" asserting that "Nisei are proud" of Iva D'Aquino, the so-called Tokio Rose.

Without reference to the merits of the D'Aquino deportation case, Honda pointed out that "Lincoln Yamamoto was fictitious" and that Newsweek editors later retracted their attempted smear.

"Now," wrote editor Honda, "comes something a little more sophisticated. The Saturday Evening Post is swiping at the Nisei as well as other ethnical minorities who believe Americans should maintain the culture of their overseas kindred. . ."

Henry Mori, Los Angeles columnist for The Pacific Citizen, which circulates nationally, commented that what The Saturday Evening Post had done was "sad." He said the magazine had "decided to take excerpts" from a recent speech by Edward J. Ennis, general counsel for the American Civil Liberties Union, made at the national biennial conference of the Japanese American Citizens League at San Francisco," and to twist the speech to make it apear negative.

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The Post, in an editorial Dec. 1, characterized as "an extra-ordinary piece of advice" the admonition by Ennis to the JACL convention that "Americans of Japanese birth or parentage should claim the right to stand up and speak for the interests of the countries with which they are connected by blood."

The Post complained:

"There is organized pressure now to make many Americans feel that they and their children must forever maintain emotional ties with foreign soil. . . It is solemnly contended that each 'people' in this country should maintain the culture of its overseas kindred. . . The U.S. is one nation, not a bundle of nationalities. . ."

Columnist Mori pointed out that the magazine had gone far out of its way in interpreting Attorney Ennis' remarks in order to "swipe" at Japanese-Americans as a group.

"There is no doubt that Ennis' objective was only to encourage Nisei participation in wider political fields, and did not mean, as The Saturday Evening Post suggested, that we should actively seek continuous favors in behalf of any foreign nation."

• • •

Editor Honda took on The Saturday Evening Post's thesis in this language:

"We know the United States is one nation—but also composed of people from different cultural backgrounds. We are a nation because we stand united on the principles of liberty and freedom under God, as cited in the Declaration of Independence.

"The experience of living in America enriches itself because of the varieties of cultures from overseas. Where should we be today without it?. . ."

• • •

Other comments about the editorial:

Masao Satow, San Francisco Nisei leader, wondered if The Saturday Evening Post could possibly have had the full text of Ennis' speech. "Our impression was that Ennis was making the point that the Nisei had now earned the right as Americans to speak out on matters which might be helpful to Japan coincident with the best interest of the U.S., without being misunderstood."

Larry S. Tajiri, Denver, Colo., leader, stated that "the magazine may be guilty of misplaced emphasis."

"Of the many groups of second generation Americans," he said, "Nisei have managed to be among the least involved in political and economic questions involving their ancestral country." He pointed out this tendency had become a matter of criticism among many and that "in recent years strong pressures have been exerted upon the Japanese-American Citizens League . . . to speak out on controversial questions concerning Japan." He added:

"The Ennis speech, as we see it, was an attempt to throw this subject open to discussion . . . no formal action was taken at the JACL convention."

Bill Hosokawa, also of Denver, said that "normally, one would think the advice Attorney Ennis gave the JACL convention is so self-obvious that it isn't necessary." He continued:

"If the editors of The Post knew the history of the Nisei and remembered their magnificent demonstration of loyalty to a nation which, in hysteria, corralled them behind the barbed wire of what were euphemistically called relocation centers, then they could understand why Attorney Ennis felt he had to say what he did."

Today's Best Bets on TV, Movies, Theatre

TV

Movie: The Ghost Goes West (13) 5:30. Rene Clair directing.
Million Dollar Movie: Christmas Carol with Alastair Sim (English) (9) 7:30 and 10
Phil Silvers (2) 8
Big Surprise—quiz (4) 8
Pro Basketball—Knicks vs. Celtics (11) 9
Red Skelton (2) 9:30
Kaiser Aluminum Hour (4) 9:30. Gwyneth by Elliot Baker
$64,000 Question (2) 10
Night Show: They Live by Night (7) 11:10
Prime Minister Nehru (2) 4 11:15. 15-minute address at dinner tendered by Secretary of State in Washington
Tonight with Ernie Kovacs (4) 11:30

MOVIES

Magnificent Seven, 50th St. Guild
Ten Commandments, Criterion
Oklahoma, Albee-Brooklyn
Wee Geordie, Little Carnegie
Oklahoma, Mayfair
Lust for Life, Plaza
La Strada, 52nd St. Translux
Around the World in 80 Days, Rivoli.
Silent World, Paris
Woman of Rome, World
Solid Gold Cadillac, Victoria
Bus Stop, 68th St. Playhouse
Grand Maneuver and Lovers & Lollipops, Apollo 42nd St.
Tea and Sympathy, 85th St. Translux
Attack, Lane

DRAMA

Candide, Martin Beck
Long Day's Journey Into Night, Helen Hayes
Bells Are Ringing, Shubert
Separate Tables, Music Box
Li'l Abner, St. James
The Apple Cart, Plymouth
Old Vic Company, Winter Garden

Sen. Paul Douglas Meets Ben-Gurion

JERUSALEM, Dec. 16.—Sen. Douglas (D-Ill) returned here tonig from a tour of the occupied Gaza strip to confer with Premier David Ben Gurion and other government leaders.

The Senator arrived from Jordan early yesterday to begin a three-day visit to Israel.

State Health Body Backs Fluoridation

ALBANY, Dec. 17—The New York State Public Health Council has recommended fluoridation of community water supplies to fight tooth decay.

TOMORROW!

Wednesday

(7:30 P.M.)

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AS I SEE IT FROM HERE

Briefs From New York

By Jesús Colón

Twenty-five Puerto Rican painters will exhibit about one hundred of their works at the Riverside Museum, 103rd St. and Riverside Drive, from January 6th to the 27th, 1957. January 6th is Puerto Rican Three Kings Days or Christmas Day, therefore a very appropriate day in which to present the citizens of New York with the best creations of Puerto Rican art and artists.

Exhibitions of Puerto Rican painters have been shown before in New York City. Ten Puerto Rican painters and artists exhibited their most representative works at the ACA Gallery, 61-63 E. 57h St., from July 14th to the 20th in 1947. What distinguished the 1947 exhibition from the usual tea and biscuits, upper crust affair was that Puerto Rican Harlem poured into 57th Street by 5th Avenue bus and subway train. Puerto Rican workers and their wives came to see themselves depicted in their home and daily work environments, not in a vulgar photographic way, but in the best essential meaning and grandeur of their great and simple lives. Trade unions, churches, fraternal organizations, in which thousands of Puerto Rican members were mobilized and made aware of the importance for all of us of the July, 1947 exhibition of Puerto Rican paintings and other works of art. It was an event in the history of the Puerto Rican community in New York.

We only hope that the exhibition opening on January the 6th at The Riverside Museum, will be able to attract as many Puerto Ricans of all colors and social standings as the 1947 exhibition.

Of course, I hope that the Puerto Ricans as well as the American readers of this column will visit the Riverside Museum during the Janunary 6th to 27th dates, more than once. We will appreciate any written comment on the exhibition. Perhaps we will print the best of them in one of our future columns.

★

YOU WILL still have time to see the exhibition of paintings by two artists, one Puerto Rican, Olga Albizu, the other Cuban, Julio Girona, at the Panoras Gallery, 62 E. 56 St. in New York. Mr. Girona has previously exhibited successfully in New York. Miss Olga Albizu is exhibiting in this country for the first time.

★

FOR YEARS the Institute of Puerto Rico, a New York organization of writers, poets, intellectuals and lovers of Puerto Rican culture has selected the "Puerto Rican Citizen of the Year." This honor is usually conferred as near as possible to the date of the commemoration of the discovery of Puerto Rico by Christopher Columbus, – Nov. 19, 1493.

The "Puerto Rican Citizen for 1956" diploma was presented this year to Dr. Leopoldo Cerecedo, prominent Puerto Rican professor and scientist. Dr. Cerecedo has occupied the chair of Biochemistry at Fordham University for the last twenty-five years. His investigations and papers relating to his method of isolating vitamin B1, as well as his researches on cancer are well known to persons conected with these fields.

The presentation of the diploma and ceremonies honoring the "Puerto Rican Citizen for 1956" were held Sunday, Nov. 18 at the McMillan Theatre of Columbia University. A large number of Americans together with a larger number of Puerto Ricans were among those present.

★

MR. JOSE C. SANCHEZ, Puerto Rican Business Agent for the Amalgamated Laundry Workers Union, was named a member of the State Commission Against Discrimination by the executive director, Mr. Charles Abrams.

Mr. Sanchez has been connected with the Laundry Workers for the past fifteen years, having been organizer for this union in the states of Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, before he was transferred to work in New York City. He was instrumental in organizing Bringsea laundry in Brooklyn where more than sixty Puerto Rican workers were subjected to the most inhuman conditions and were being exploited by one of those fly-by-night 'unions' that usually work hand in glove with the employers against the best interests of the workers.

Mr. Sanchez was a school teacher in his native town of Arroyo and in the town of Caguas and San Lorenzo, before he came to live in the United States. We hope that he will be consulted in the hundreds of cases of discrimination against Puerto Ricans that are committed daily in factories, hospitals and other public institutions and offices.

★

THERE is going to be a vacancy for an assemblyman in the 14th Assembly, the district of which the Puerto Rican Tony Mendez is one of the Tammany leaders. When ex-Judge Carson De Witt Baker resigned, it is expected that Kenneth Phipps now representing the 14th Assembly in Albany will accept Baker's judgeship. That would leave the 14th Assembly District position open, providing a great opportunity for Mayor Wagner and Tammany leader Carmine DeSapio to give us a concrete example of the need for greater Puerto Rican representation of which they so eloquently spoke during the last November elections.

★

WE THINK it would be in order to repeat part of the statement given to the Spanish press by Mr. Felipe N. Torres, the only Puerto Rican assemblyman in Albany, after he was reelected from the 4th Assembly District in the Bronx last November. He said: "My main purpose is to continue my struggles for the advancement of the electoral law in order to make it easier for the new voter to register and vote, especially the Spanish speaking voter. I will continue to fight for better and more housing and schools, for a minimum salary of $1.25 a hour, for more protection to the consumer, for more welfare help in accordance with the rising cost of living. I will work against all kinds of discrimination, to enlarge the jurisdiction of the State Commission Against Discriminationt and to strengthen the civil rights of all citizens."

This, said after the elections when Mr. Torres did not have to make any more political declarations to catch votes, sounds very good. This is not socialism—we grant you that much. But if all the legislators were to give us statements like that and work to put them into practice after they go to Albany it will be a great help to pave the way for a real democracy in this state.

Smoke

(Continued from Page 1)

that the main source of pollution "originates from the indutsrial plants and open burning dumps along the Hudson River, the Lower Bay area and along the West Shore of Arthur Kill."

This smoke and smog, he said, is doing great damage to plant life and property on Staten Island.

What does the good doctor propose? He suggests that we "hope."

"Hope"—that is the slogan of the new anti-smoke campaign.

Let us hope, said Dr. Greenburg, that the Interstate Sanitation Commission will be able to "evaluate the relative importance of the contributing sources on both sides of the border and will recommend steps to be taken to control the problem."

Come on, New Jersey, quit sending over all that smoke!

Nehru

(Continued from Page 1)

to find more room for agreement on Hungary.

Nehru has denounced Soviet intervention in Hungary, although he ordered his UN representative not to vote for a resolution condemning the Soviet Union. He said it was useless to call names.

As for the Middle East, Nehru has welcomed America's stand against the British-French invasion of Egypt. The President wants Nehru to use his influence with Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser to get the Suez Canal operating again and to reach a peace settlement with Israel.

AFL-CIO

(Continued from Page 1)

fight for civil rights legislation and to end filibusters.

The proposed Washington rally was sparked by the withdrawal of patronage and seniority privileges from Powell by the Democratic Congressional leadership. Congressmen will be visited on Jan. 3 by the ministers' delegation, led by the National Ministers' Civil Rights Conference, to protest Powell's "punishment for supporting the Eisenhower-Nixon ticket. The ministers, who Powell said on Sunday will come from as far as California, will also visit President Eisenhower and Attorney General Brownell to emphasize the need for enforcement of the Supreme Court's desegregation decrees.

Powell, who serves as pastor of Abyssinia Baptist Church, charged Sunday that Rep. Emanuel Celler (D-NY) of Brooklyn, "not a southerner, not a westerner," initiated the move against him in Congress.

The rally upheld Powell's right to support his own choice for President and Vice-President.

High Court Again Upholds Ban on Alabama Bus Bias

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The U. S. Supreme Court today rejected appeals by state and city officials for reconsideration of the Nov. 12 ruling that outlawed segregation on Montgomery, Ala., city buses.

Today's brief order means that the court's formal order will be mailed this week to the special three-judge panel in Montgomery which first ruled on the case.

Classified Ads

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THE YOUTH QUESTION

(Continued from Page 5)

now taking place, and the conventions on all levels.

In addition, we undertook to fight through on all levels for the fullest possible participation of Party Youth in all meetings, conferences, committees and conventions of the Party. We have thus far been successful in achieving recognition of the necessity for Youth per se to be represented at these functions, and are to be allowed delegates to the County and State and National conventions.

We would like to encourage by our achievements all other Party youth to make a like struggle in their communities all over the country, and voted at our last Section meeting to write this letter to so urge them.

This letter is also intended to urge upon the leading bodies of our Party everywhere, and especially the National Committee, the urgent necessity for the participation of Party Youth in all coming Conventions, especially the National Convention, and if necessary, to make special provision for their participation. We also urge all State and District Committees to take this seriously into consideration in determining the breakdown of delegates from your area to the National Convention.

However, we feel that most essentially, any such achievement will only be accomplished if the Youth in the Party begin NOW to wage a struggle for their full participation in the discussion, in all levels of the Party, and in the Conventions coming soon.

We feel that only this way can the necessary omission be filled and our Party can thereby once again give leadership to the historically vibrant and revolutionary youth of our country.

Manhattan Communist Party
Youth Section

ITALIAN C.P.

(Continued from Page 2)

other Communist Parties did.

Togliatti announced that 1,100,000 Communists had already renewed their membership cards and appealed for a great drive for new members.

Israeli delegate Samuel Porge said that Israeli Communists wanted the immediate withdrawal of troops from Egyptian soil, the annulment of agreements with France and Britain, and a policy of friendship with Egypt, the Arab peoples and the Soviet Union.

ROME, Friday.

The congress of the Italian Communist Party approved a new constitution for the Party.

In the main report on the new constitution, Luigi Longo, a member of the Party's political bureau, spoke of the need for more democracy, and said that mistakes had arisen in the Party from "centralized and personal direction at all levels."

Longo said these mistakes had to be corrected, as they weakened democracy. There had been a tendency "to consider the members and organization simply as instruments for central directives."

Every member had the right and duty to participate in the working out of the party line, he said, adding that when a decision is taken by a majority after free discussion at all levels, it must be carried out by all members.

Dealing with the two dangers of revisionism and sectarianism, Longo said that every effort must be made to avoid both, and to go ahead for a rebirth of the Communist Party.

"The foundations and main structure of this new party," said Longo, "have been laid down in the last 11 years of work and I believe that we have built well. That is proved by the fact that we not only resisted the attacks from outside, but we went forward."

The six-day discussions ended with the election of the new central committee.

A message from the new Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party appealed for solidarity from brother parties.

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FUND DRIVE

(Continued from Page 1)

from Jane of Syracuse who writes that the "locomotive of history that you are leading is on the right track". A Minnesotan sends three $10 Xmas gifts. One is from a Progressive Farmer-Labor club, one from the sender and her husband and one from her mother.

There is $15 from Hartford. This was pledged at a recent meeting addressed by Joe Clark of our staff, at which $40 was raised from Hartford readers, and $35 from neighboring New Britain. The Hartfordite sending the $15 writes: "We were delighted to hear your views on current events."

A Californian who comes thru in every drive sends $5, and writes he is elderly, unable to get around much. There is also $5 from ST of N. Y., "for the continued existence of a fighting paper".

From the Cleveland Freedom of the Press Committee comes $98.75; there is $20 from Ford workers at River Rouge, near Detroi, $39 from some national groups in Detroit, $2 from Grand Rapids, Michigan.

A group of New York bakers sends $75; there is $25 from an old Indianapolis friend; $20 fro.n the same in Tennessee.

Other contributions:

Brooklyn, Sam, $3; City College student, via Johnny, $5; Brooklyn friend, $5; New York, CH $10; Providence, R.I., $1; Bronx, JL, $2; New York, A.S., $15.

The following coupon books: New York, DH, $1; Waterbury, Conn., $5; Lynn, Mass., $5; Chicago, $5; Cleveland, $5; Floral Park, N.Y., $4; Stamford Conn., $5; New York, LST, $5; Rutherford, Tenn., $20; New York, EB, $30.

Also Brooklyn friends, $2; Butte, Mont., $5; Milwaukee, $10; Cleveland, $5; Indianapolis $25; Boro Park, $20; Anon., $1; Friends, left at Bookworld, $15; New York friend, $5; New York friend, $5; Pomonock area, New York, $10; Avenue B, New York, $25.

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Daily Worker SPORTS

New York, Tuesday, December 18, 1956

the pitch...

by roosevelt ward jr.

Reactions to Change

AFTER 20 YEARS on the sports beat, editor Lester Rodney has left to lend his versatile talents to other journalistic tasks of this paper. As you gathered . . . I'm it.

I must confess that taking over Lester's chair frightens me a bit. It's somewhat like trying to follow in the footsteps of a champion athlete. The path has been chartered before you.. It's easier to follow in the footsteps of a pedestrian performer, but when you succeed a champ, it's much more difficult. And that's what Lester was—a champ.

•

THINGS I'LL miss from Lester, as I know you will, are his eyewitness accounts and shared experience of the last 20 years of sports. The rich and vivid re-creation of events that have already gone into the annals of sports lore. The comparison of new athletes with old ones seen, the eye's memory of the great sports figures in their prime—Ruth, Gehrig, Gibson, Paige, DiMaggio, Louis, the Wonder Five, the Bears, Giants, and Redskins of the thirties and early forties, and a staggering list of others.

My itinerary is of more recent vintage. In fact, add six years to Lester's 20-year writing span and you'll get my total age. So don't be surprised if my only reflection of past era's extend back to rather recent events. There's some sort of point to Lester leaving his post when Jackie Robinson was traded. I have a feeling the point has something to do with changing eras, shifting times, etc. but I can't pin it down. . . .

•

WHAT I WILL MISS most from Lester (not completely since he'll be giving you sports in the Sunday Worker) is his keen perceptive view of the baseball scene, both the solid analyses and the fresh and vivid personal chats and interviews with players. I agree with those of our readers who say Lester is one of the best baseball writers in the nation.

Hailing from football country in the Southeast and having spent a number of years in midwest grid territory, I must be candid and confess that I didn't care anything about major league baseball until Jackie Robinson entered the sport. Since that moment, when I acquired self-interest in the game, I have been a devoted and many times a pained partisan of our national pastime. But to match our departed editor's insight and astute perception of the sport, will take time and experience . . . and your patience.

This sports columnist business can be a pretty shaky deal, especially if you're expected to be something of a prophet, seer and compendium of information all wrapped together. I will not try to be an oracle but will give the pitch as I see it. I expect you to be just as ready to check me and give your own.

•

SINCE NEW YEAR'S DAY is not far away, and those Bowl classics are on the order of the day, it is interesting to note that most of the major bowl games feature Negro performers.

The Rose Bowl in Pasadena, California, main scene of Negro participation in postwar years, particularly following the Big-Ten-Pacific Coast tieup, once again leads with six Negro performers. Oregon State, Pacific Coast representative and Iowa of the Big Ten, are both modern newcomers to the event, but have not changed the interracial script.

All-Conference en Frank Gilliam of Steubenville, Ohio, Collins Hagler, halfback, and tackle John Burroughs, both of Washington, D.C., are the Hawkeye participants in the Bowl classic.

Oregon State matches the Hawkeyes with an all-conference half in Earnel Durden. Halfback Paul Lowe and tackle Ted Bates are the other two. All three hail from Los Angeles.

New York State, ably represented at the Cotton Bowl classic by Syracuse is led by everyone's All-American Jimmy Brown from Manhasset. Brown is the fourth Negro to perform in the Dallas classic. Dennis Hoggard and Wally Tripplett were first Negro performers in the Cotton Bowl, appearing with Penn State in 1948. State tied SMU 13-13. Woodley Lewi, the third, played with Oregon which lost to SMU in 1949.

Negro end Fred Clark, will play with Colorado in the Miami, Fla., Orange Bowl game against Clemson. He will be the second Negro to play the Bowl. Charlie Byrant, lineman, and Jon McWilliams, back, were members of the Nebraska team losing to Duke in 1955.

CHI WRITERS PICK D'AMATO MANAGER OF YEAR

CHICAGO, Dec. 17—Constantine (Cus) D'Amato, who managed Floyd Patterson to the world heavyweight boxing title, today was named boxing's "manager of the year" by the Chicago Boxing Writers and Broadcasting Assn.

Both Patterson and D'Amato will be honored at the writer's fourth annual ring dinner in Chicago

RULING WILL HELP, SWIM STAR HOLDS

TOKYO, Dec. 17.—Masaru Furukawa, the Japanese star who won the 200-meter breaststroke at the recent Olympics, said today the Olympic Committee's decision to ban submerged swimming from the 1960 games would help this country's swimmers rather than hinder them.

Rosen reported ready to quit

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 17.—Al Rosen, the American League's most valuable player in 1953 and the prime booing target of Cleveland fans three years later, is ready to call it a career, according to reports.

However, general manager Hank Greenberg refuses to join in the talk when someone mentions the fact his third baseman might be wearing a businesss suit next summer.

"I talked to Al yesterday (Sunday) and there was no talk about quitting," Greenberg said.

"Rosen will get a contract in the mail before Jan. 15, just like the rest of the players, and I hope he returns it signed.

"I think Rosen is still a good ball player and he has a lot of baseball left in him," the Tribe chief added.

Greenberg denied reports that Rosen figured in trade talks with other teams, and Al himself has made it plain he would not like to play with another team.

The muscular third baseman has his home in Cleveland. In fact, he is building a new one. He is rising fast as a stock salesman with Bache and Company, and is rumored to be in line for a promotion.

Rosen was the darling of the fans in 1953 when the sportswriters awarded him the MVP title in the American League. The vote was unanimous for the first time in the history of the award, and Rosen was the first third baseman to win it.

But 1953 was the peak of his career. He hit 43 home runs, breaking a Cleveland record, compiled a .336 batting average and drove in 145 runs.

His decline started in 1954, brought on by a finger injury while filling in at first base. Then came a series of shoulder and leg muscle injuries and batting slumps.

pro football attendance at all-time high

National Football League teams played before 200,985 fans during the weekend, boosting their total 1956 attendance to 2,824,005. The teams are far past the record attendance of 2,521,636 they registered in 1955.

Only one more regular season game, next Sunday's clash between the Washington Redskins and Colts and Baltimore, remains on the 1956 schedule.

RAY IS SHARP

GREENWOOD LAKE, N. Y., Dec. 17.—Middleweight champion ray Robinson sparred two rounds apiece with Gene Johns of New York and Abdul Ali of Brooklyn and looked so impressive that George Gainford, his advisor, said, "I know now he'll be sharp for Gene Fullmer on Jan. 2." Their Madison Square Garden title fight was postponed from Dec. 12 to Jan. 2 after Robinson suffered a virus attack.

NINTH DIVISION TITLE FOR BEARS

CHICAGO, Dec. 17.—The Chicago Bears' victory over the Detroit Lions Sunday gave them their ninth Western Division title since the National Football League began its playoff system in 1933.

AIR FORCE TO MEET ARMY

TOKYO, Dec. 17.—The Air Force defeated the Marines, 29-7, Sunday in the Sukiyako Bowl and qualified to meet the Army All-Stars in the Rice Bowl game Dec. 30 for the U. S. Service football championship of the Far East.

Look Out Knicks! Russell's a Celt

BOSTON, Dec. 17—The Boston Celtics—already making a runaway of the National Basketball Association's Eastern Division race looked unbeatable today with the addition of All-American, All-Olympian, all-everything Bill Russell.

Russell, the towering, 6-10 former University of San Francisco offensive and defensive great, arrived in Boston last night with his bride of one week and Celtics owner Walter Brown and unofficially turned professional with the announcement he'll sign with the Celts Wednesday.

Terms of the contract were not disclosed but it was reported Russell will receive more than $20,000 in salary. Neither Russell nor Brown would comment on the terms.

The Celtics will be getting a player whose college feats drew raves from every professional corner. The good-looking Negro led San Francisco to two straight NCAA championships and a national record for consecutive victories. He was the standout of the U. S. Olympic basketball team in Australia and led the Olympians to an 83-52 triumph over his alma mater Saturday night at Chicago in his farewell amateur appearance.

The Celtics had first crack at Russell, who was the top choice in the NBA's annual player draft last season.

Russell, chatting easily with newsmen at a press conference here last night, said, "I refuse to entertain any negative thoughts on the subject" when asked how he felt he will do with a professional team of the Celtics' caliber.

"I know it will be hard," he said. "But life is just one adjustment after another. All I can do is my best."

"I don't want him to start green," said Brown. "We'll work him in gradually. And if I signed him tonight, someone would have to be dropped from the team."

Russell, his bride, Rose and Brown left on a tour of the city after the press recepton. Upon his arrival at the airport, the 22-year-old Russell was presented a six-foot, 10-inch key to the city by an American Legion post.

The spindly court star, who lacks one semester for graduation from the University of San Francisco, said college authorities have agreed to let him complete his credits at Boston College. Both institutions are Jesuit-operated.

Russell recently turned down a $30,000 bid from the Harlem Globetrotters, saying he didn't care for the barnstorming which is the Trotters' bread and butter.

"I'm a family man now," he smiled, putting a long arm around his bride's shoulders. "I want to settle down."

Russell was married eight days ago in Oakland, Calif., several days after returning from Australia.

NEGRO PITCHER

BALTIMORE, Dec. 17—The Baltimore Orioles today bought Charlies Williams, 19-year-old Negro right-hander from the Birmingham Black Barons, and assigned him to pitch for their Aberdeen, S. D., farm club in the class C Northern League.

U.S. Net Team Faces a Licking, Hopman Warns

PERTH, Australia, Dec. 17—Despite its easy triumph over India, the U. S. Davis Cup tennis team was warned today it had better improve plenty within the next 10 days or face a one-sided licking by Australia.

Harry Hopman, the non-playing captain of the Australian team and the long-time guiding genius of the defending champion Aussies, was the man who sounded the warning. It was apparent he wasn't overly impressed by the American's 4-1 victory over India in the interzone final which wound up yesterday.

Hopman said the only U.S. Davis cupper who might give the Aussies any kind of trouble was Vic Seixas of Philadelphia.

"Seixas is the man we'll have to stop," Hopman said. "If we can do that, we should win."

In yesterday's matches, Ramanathan Krishnan saved India from being shut out by defeating Mike Green of Miami Beach, Fla., 7-5, 6-4, 6-3, while Sammy Giammalva of Houston, Tex., gave the U.S. its fourth victory in the best-of-five series by beating Naresh Kumar, 6-3, 6-4, 6-2.

But the way Hopman saw it, the U.S. was lucky to beat India.

Referring to the opening singles match between Herb Flam of Beverly Hills, California, and Krishnan, Hopman commented:

"With any kind of luck, Krishnan could have beaten Flam, and if that happened, India could have won."

Flam defeated Krishnan in a marathon five-set match last Friday but Hopman was far from won over.

"If he (Flam) isn't in form now, he'd better get in shape within the next 10 days," the Aussie captain added.

Billy Talbert, America's non-playing captain, said the same four players who saw action against India — Seixas, Flam, Giammalva and Green—would represent the U.S. in the challenge round matches against Australia at Adelaide, Dec. 26-28.

Talbert indicated he will use Seixas and Flam in the opening singles matches against the Aussies and then team Seixas with Giammalva in the doubles.

"However, I might switch the boys around, especially in the doubles, but that will depend on what form they show during workouts at Adelaide."

The U.S. team is scheduled to leave here by plane tonight for Adelaide and will begin working out tomorrow.

Hopman said his four-man squad will consist of Lew Hoad, Ken Rosewall, Ashley Cooper and Neale Fraser, practically the same quartet that wrested the Davis Cup back from the U.S. at Forest Hill, N.Y., last year.